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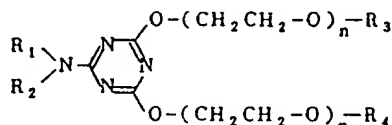
ている。しかし未だ充分とはいきたく新しい方法の開発が強く望まれているのである。

(発明の目的)

本発明の目的は、内包する薬物のもれが少ない安定なリポソームの製造法を提供することである。

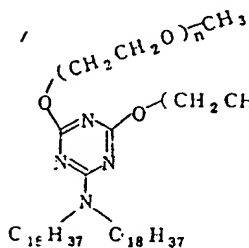
(発明の構成)

本発明は、リポソーム膜を、脂質および式ノで示される2, 4-ビス(ポリエチレングリコール)-6-置換アミノ-5-トリアジン誘導体より構成することを特徴とするリポソーム膜の製造方法に関する。



式ノにおいて、 n は3~200の整数を表わす。好ましくは8~200であり混合物であつてもよい。混合物の場合のポリエチレングリコール部の平均分子量は350~5000が望ましい。

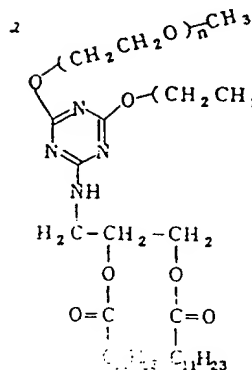
次に式ノで示される化合物の具体例を列挙するが、本発明の範囲はこれらに限定されるものではない。



白色粉末

m.p. 109~113°

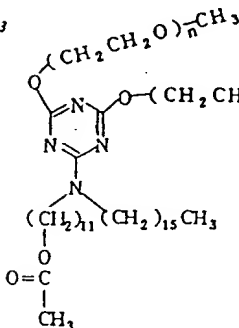
(ここに示す n は単一ではなく平均分子量が5000の混合物である。(生化学工業株式会社参照))



白色粉末

m.p. 98°~102°

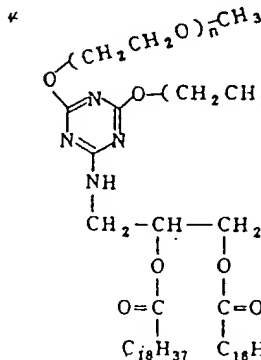
n は1と同じ



白色粉末

m.p. 120~125°

n は1と同じ



白色結晶

m.p. 120~123°

n は1と同じ

式中 R_1 、 R_2 は水素原子、アルキル基、アルキルカルボニル基、アルキルスルホニル基を表わす。

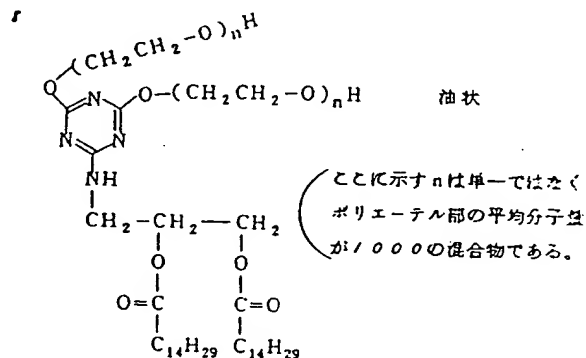
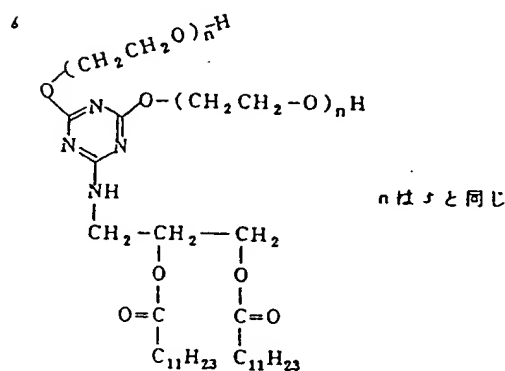
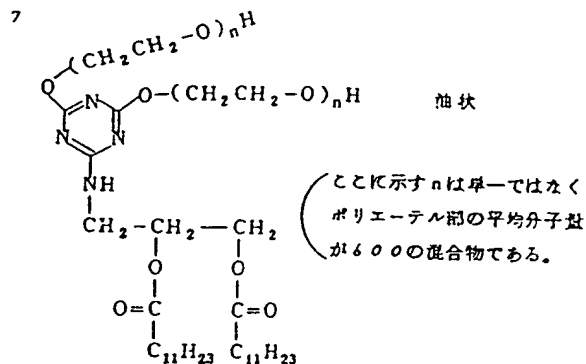
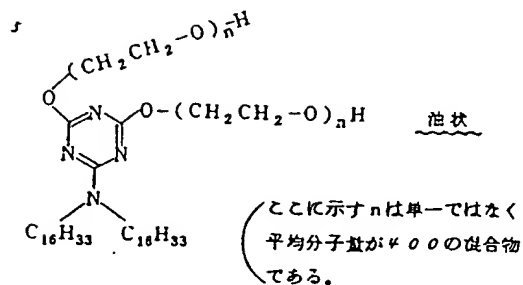
アルキル基の場合、直鎖でも分枝状でもよい。アルキル基上には置換基を有していてもよく、置換基としてはアルキルカルボキシ基、アルキルカルバモイル基、アルキルチオ基、アルコキシ基の中から選ばれる。 R_1 、 R_2 がアルキル基を表わす場合、望ましくは炭素数が8~30ケのものである。

R_1 、 R_2 がアルキルカルボニル基を表わす場合その炭素数は望ましくは、8~30ケのものである。そのアルキル基は直鎖、分枝状いずれでもよく前記のような置換基を有していてもよい。

R_1 、 R_2 がアルキルスルホニル基を表わす場合、その炭素数は、望ましくは8~30ケのものである。そのアルキル基直鎖、分枝状いずれでもよく、前記のような置換基を有していてもよい。

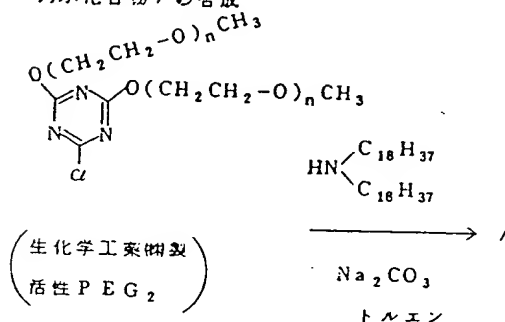
式ノにおいて R_3 、 R_4 は水素原子又はメチル基を表わす。

特開平1-249717(3)



合成例

例示化合物 I の合成



トルエン 30 ml 中に (Na_2CO_3 1.0 g) とアミン体 1 g を入れ室温下かくはんした。その中に、生化学工業株式会社 PEG₂ 1 g を入れ室温で 2 時間反応させた。反応後、脱下水を 5 ml 加えて不溶物を浮別し、浮液をセフアロース 4 B カラムにかける。(500 ml) 水にて洗脱し、10 ml づつの Fraction 10 かけ Fraction 10 までの液を濃縮乾燥すると目的の 1 が白色粉末として得られた。0.8 g。

特開平 1-249717 (4)

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解法：

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區除去注

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れうに。

としては、卵黄、大豆あるいはその他の動・植物
に由来するホスファチジルコリン、ホスファチジ
ルエタノールアミン、ホスファチジルイノシト
ール、ホスファチジルセリン、スフィンゴミエリン
や、合成によつて得られるジパルミトイルレシチ
ン、ジステアロイルレシチン、ジミリスチルレ
シチン等を挙げることができる。

次にリポソームに取りこませる親水性薬物とし
ては例えばアドリアマイシン、アクチノマイシン、
マイトマイシン、 α - β -アラビノフラシルシトシ
ン、ブレオマイシン、シスプラチン等の抗がん剤、
インターフェロン等の抗ウイルス剤、アミノ配糖
体（例えば、ゲンタマイシン）、 β -ラクタム系
（例えばスルペニシリン、セフトリアム、セフメ
ノキシム）等の抗生物質、TRH、リウグプロラ
イド、インスリン等のペプチドホルモン剤、リゾ
チーム、アスパラギナーゼ、グリコシダーゼ等の
酵素剤、ムラミルジペプチド、ムラミルトリペ
プチド等の免疫賦活剤、イムノグロブリン、各種ト

本発明に係るリポソーム製剤中の式ノで表わさ
れる化合物の配合量は等量限定はないが、好まし
くは、リポソームを形成し得る複合リン脂質ノに
対し0.1~1.0（重量比）の配合比である。

またステロール等の添加物を混合してもよい
（例えば、コレステロール、 β -シトステロール、
スチグマステロール、カンベステロールなど）。

式ノで表わされる化合物とリン脂質を用いてリ
ポソームを形成させるには通常のリポソーム形成
法すなわちボルテクスイング法（A. D. Bangham,
J. Mol. Biol., 13, 238（1965））、
ソニケーション法（C. Huang, Biochem.,
5, 344（1969））、プレベシクル法（H.
Trauble, Neurosci. Res. Prog.
Bull., 9, 273（1971））、エタノー
ル注入法（S. Batzri, Biochem. Biophys.
Acta., 298, 1015（1973））、フレ
ンチプレス押出法（Y. Barenholz., FEBS.
Lett., 99, 210（1979））、コール

版除去法（Y. Kagawa, J. Biol. Chem.,
246, 5477（1971））、トリトンX-
100パツタ法（W. J. Gerritsen, Eur.
J. Biochem., 85, 255（1978））、
 Ca^{2+} 版合法（D. Papahadjopoulos,
Biochem. Biophys. Acta., 394, 48
3（1975））、エーテル注入法（D. Deamer,
Biochem. Biophys. Acta., 443, 6
29（1976））、アニーリング法（R.
Lawaczeck, Biochem. Biophys. Acta,
443, 313（1976））、凍結融解版合法
（M. Kasahara, J. Biol. Chem.,
252, 7384（1977））、W/O/Wエ
マルジョン法（S. Matsumoto, J. Colloid
Interface Sci., 62, 149（1977））、
逆相蒸発法（F. Szoka, Proc. Natl.
Acad. Sci. USA, 75, 4194（1978））など多くの方法が知られているが、本発
明では上記いずれの調製法を用いてもよくまたこ
れらに限定されるものではない。

（発明の効果）

本発明の化合物は、脂質を水中に分散させた時
に形成されるリポソームの内包物のもれを少なく
するのに有効な化合物である。すなわち式ノで表
わされるポリエチレングリコール誘導体をリン脂
質と混合することによりリポソームの表面がポリ
エーテル被覆され、リポソーム内から内包物のも
れが少なくなる。式ノで表わされる化合物は、シ
ラウンエーテルの基本構造を有しており、生体内
の豊富な Na^+ 、 K^+ を取りこみ表面を強固に保護
する。また表面に強い荷電を発生することにより
リポソーム自体の凝集も抑制することができる。
加えてエーテル鎖は、他の脂質の親水性部と直接
あるいは、水分子等を介して水素結合することによ
りリポソーム内包からの内包物のもれを抑制す
る。

また式ノで表わされる化合物の主鎖部を占るポ
リエチレングリコール部は、人工脂質の欠点であ
る主体内毒性という観点でも無害であることがす
でに多くの動物実験で確かめられている（日本橋

化学治療雑誌、11巻、2227頁、1984年）。
上記の観点においても本発明の効果は大きいのである。

実施例1.

卵黄レシチン30mg、例示化合物2(10mg)、
コレステロール(1.4mg)をクロロホルム(3
ml)に溶解し減圧留去して薄膜を作った。充分に
乾燥後カルボキシフルオレセインのBuffer 溶
液(200mM; Tris-HCl Buffer pH=
8.6; 200mM NaCl含有)3mlを加えて1
5分間ボルテックスを行いその後プローブ型の
超音波発生装置で10分間ソニケーションを行つ
た。Sephacrose 4Bでゲル化後、各フラ
クションについて平均粒径、リン脂質濃度を測定
した。

次に50℃のTris-HCl Buffer 液中
(pH=8.6)で、カルボキシフルオレセイン
の漏出をけい光測定で追跡した。その結果を第1
図に示した。第1図において縦軸は漏出したカル
ボキシフルオレセインの割合を示し、横軸は

時間を示す。第1図において線①は卵黄レシチン
のみを用いて作つたリボソーム、線②は卵黄レシ
チンとコレステロールを3:1の割合で用いて作
つたリボソーム、線③は本実施例のリボソームを
示す。①、②、③ともに平均粒径0.28μmの
フラクションを用いて測定したものである。第1
図から本発明の化合物を用いることにより、リボ
ソーム内容物の漏出が少なくなることがわかる。

本発明の化合物の種類や量を変えても同様の傾
向が得られた。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は3種のリボソームからの内容物(カル
ボキシフルオレセイン)の漏出度の時間変化を示
したグラフである。

線①は卵黄レシチンのみを用いたリボソーム、

線②は卵黄レシチンとコレステロールを3:1

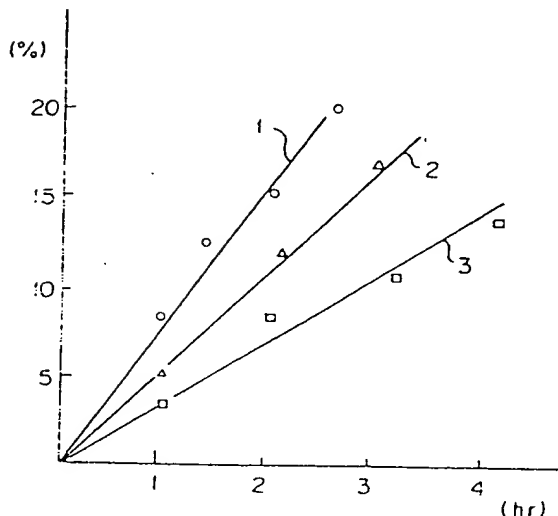
の割合で用いて作成したリボソーム、

線③は実施例1のリボソーム、

を表わす。

特許出願人 富士写真フィルム株式会社

第1図



手続補正書

昭和63年9月19日

特許庁長官 殿

1. 事件の表示 昭和63年特願第76862号
2. 発明の名称 リボソームの製造方法
3. 補正をする者

事件との関係

特許出願人

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名 称 (520) 富士写真フィルム株式会社
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富士写真フィルム株式会社 東京本社
電話 (406) 2537

特開平1-249717(7)

4. 補正の対象 明細書の「発明の詳細な説明」
の項

5. 補正の内容

明細書の「発明の詳細な説明」の項の記載を下
記の通り補正する。

- 1) 第3頁10行目の
「ポリソーム膜」を
「リボソーム膜」

と補正する。

- 2) 第14頁1行目の
「カンベステロール」を
「エルゴステロール」

と補正する。

以 上

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ヘテル、シ
ノ性界面活性剤
アルキルスルホサク

(19) Japan Patent Office (JP)

(11) Publication No.

(12) Unexamined Patent Gazette (A)

1-249717

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (51) Int. Cl. ⁴ | Code | Patent Office filing no. | (43) Published 5 October 1989 |
| A 61 K 9/10 | 327 | F-7417-4C | |
| C 07 D 251/46 | | 7822-4C | |

Request for examination not requested Number of claims 1 (Total 7 pages)

(54) Title of the invention Method for making liposomes

(21) Application No. 63-76862

(22) Filing Date 30 March 1988

(72) Inventor M. Ono
Fuji Shashin Film KK, 210 Nakanuma, Minamiashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken

(71) Applicant Fuji Shashin Film KK [Fuji Photo Film Co.]
210 Nakanuma, Minamiashigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken

Specification

1. Title of the invention

Method for making liposomes

2. Claims

Method for making a liposomes, characterized in that a 2,4-bis(polyethylene glycol)-6-amino-*s*-triazine derivative represented by General Formula (1) and a lipid are used.

In the formula, n represents an integer 6-200, and R₁ and R₂ represent (a) hydrogen atom(s), alkyl group(s), alkylcarbonyl group(s) and/or alkylsulphonyl group(s). R₃ and R₄ represent (a) hydrogen atom(s) and/or (a) methyl group(s). Given that the amino group of General Formula I does not mean an amino residue contained within an enzyme or protein.

3. Detailed explanation of the invention

(Field of the invention)

The present invention relates to specific 2,4-bis(polyethylene glycol)-6-substituted-s-triazine derivatives useful for making liposomes.

(Prior art)

Liposomes are known to be formed from bilayers of a large number of lipids (vesicles) with a constant mutual gap maintained normally by a water-based substance. There have been many reports of attempts to apply such liposomes to drug delivery (e.g. G. Gregoriadis: *New England Journal of Medicine* 195, 765 (1976)).

However, when employed for drug delivery considerable drawbacks have been pointed out. Thus, these include the instability of a structure relying on fate which is a molecular aggregate due to interaction not based on covalent bonding, and drug leakage. A method for making liposomes coated with a polysaccharide (Japanese Unexamined Patent 61-69801), and phospholipid structurally reinforced by hydrogen bonding (*Nippon Kagakkaishi [J. Chem. Soc. Japan]* p. 569 (1987)), have hitherto been disclosed with the aim of improving this point. However, they cannot said yet to be adequate, and the development of new methods has been strongly desired.

(Purpose of the invention)

The purpose of the present invention is to offer a method for making stable liposomes with which there is little drug leakage.

(Constitution of the invention)

The present relates to a method for making polysome* membranes characterized in that the liposomal membrane is constituted by a lipid and a 2,4-bis(polyethylene glycol)-6-substituted amino-s-triazine derivative shown by Formula 1.

* Corrected to "liposome" by Amendment 1. Trans.

In Formula 1 n represents an integer 3-100; it is preferably 8-200, and can be a mixture. In the case of a mixture, it is desirable that the polyethylene glycol portion has an average molecular weight of 350-5000.

In the formula R_1 and R_2 are (a) hydrogen atom(s), alkyl group(s), alkylcarbonyl group(s) and/or alkylsulphonyl group(s).

Alkyl groups can be straight chain or branched chain. The alkyl group(s) can also have (a) substituent group(s); substituent groups can be selected from alkylcarboxyl groups, alkylcarbonyl groups, alkylthio groups and alkyloxy groups. When R_1 and R_2 represent alkyl groups it is desirable that they have 8-30 carbons.

When R_1 and R_2 represent alkylcarbonyl groups it is desirable that they have 8-30 carbons. The alkyl group thereof can be a straight chain or branched chain, and may have the substituent groups mentioned previously.

When R_1 and R_2 represent alkylsulphonyl groups it is desirable that they have 8-30 carbons. The alkyl group thereof can be a straight chain or branched chain, and may have the substituent groups mentioned previously.

In Formula 1 R_3 and R_4 represent (a) hydrogen atom and/or methyl group(s).

Next, we give examples of compounds shown by Formula I; however, the range of the present invention is not restricted to these.

1.

White powder m.p. 109-113°C

n here is not a single value but is a mixture of average molecular weight 5000. (Obtainable easily from Seikagaku Kogyo KK. See Embodiments)

2.

White powder m.p. 98-102°C

n is the same as in 1

3.

White powder m.p. 120-123°C

n is as in 1.

4.

White crystals m.p. 120-123°C

n is as in 1.

5.

Oil

n here is not a single value but is a mixture of average molecular weight 400.

6.

n is as in 5.

7.

Oil

n here is not a single value, but is a mixture in which the average molecular weight of the polyether portion is 600.

8

Oil

n here is not a single figure, but it a mixture in which the average molecular weight of the polyether portion is 1000.

Examples of synthesis

Synthesis of example compound 1

(Active PEG₂ made by
Seikagaku Kogyo KK)

Na₂CO₃
toluene

Na_2CO_3 1.0 g and the amine 1 g were put into 30 ml of toluene and stirred at room temperature. Into this was put 1 g of Seikagaku Kogyo KK Active PEG_2 , and the mixture was reacted at room temperature for 2 hours. After filtration and concentration, 5 ml of water was added and the insoluble material was filtered out; the filtrate was applied to a Sepharose 4B column eluted with 500 ml of water, and fractionated into 10-ml fractions, and on freeze-drying the liquid in fractions 15-28 the intended compound 1 was obtained as a white powder. 0.89 g.

Its structure was confirmed by NMR.

Synthesis of example compound 2

Active PEG_2

A 2 g was put into 30 ml of tetrahydrofuran and stirred at room temperature. Activated PEG_2 1 g was added and stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. Gel filtration using Sepharose 4B was performed with the same separation conditions as for example compound 1, and 0.7 g of B was obtained.

Compound B 0.5 g was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran, and then 2 ml of triethylamine was added. $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{23}\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{Cl}$ (0.3 g) dissolved in tetrahydrofuran was added dropwise. The tetrahydrofuran was evaporated off and water added; after filtering out the insoluble matter the filtrate was concentrated, and on cooling 0.43 g of the intended compound 2 was obtained.

Synthesis of example compound 5

polyethylene
glycol

Polyethylene glycol (mean molecular weight 400, Wako Pure Chemicals) 80 g was added to 300 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran, and NaH (60% dispersion) 8.0 g was added slowly under cooling; the temperature was returned to room temperature and the system was stirred for 1 hour.

Trichlorotriazine 18.4 g was added to the mixture, followed by stirring for 2 hours at room temperature and then stirring for 1 hour at an oil temperature of 60°C. The residue after evaporating the tetrahydrofuran off under decreased pressure was redissolved in chloroform, and on purification by means of silica column chromatography (silica gel 3 kg, eluted with chloroform) 53 g of the intended compound A was obtained in the form of an oil.

Amine B 4.7 g and triethylamine 2 g were dissolved in 50 ml of tetrahydrofuran. Compound A 9.1 g was added to this, followed by stirring at room temperature for 5 hours. The tetrahydrofuran was evaporated off at decreased pressure and the residue was redissolved in chloroform, and on separation and purification by column chromatography (silica gel 400 g, eluted with chloroform) 7.1 g of the intended compound 5 was obtained.

As phospholipid used for forming liposomes, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylinositol, phosphatidylserine or sphingomyelin from egg yolk, soyabean or other animal or plant source, or synthetically obtained dipalmitoyl lecithin, distearoyl lecithin or dimyristoyl lecithin, etc., can be cited.

Next, examples of hydrophilic drugs which can be incorporated in liposomes include

anti-neoplastic agents such as adriamycin, actinomycin, mitomycin, 1- β -arabinofuranosylcytosine, bleomycins and cisplatin, etc., antiviral agents such as interferons, etc., aminoglycosides (e.g. gentamycin) and β -lactam antibiotics (e.g. sulbenicillin, cefotiam and cefmenoxime), etc., peptide hormones such as TRH, "ryûburoraido" [?] and insulin, etc., enzymes such as lysozyme, asparaginase and glycosidases, etc., immunological adjuvants such as muramyl dipeptide, etc., and proteins such as immunoglobulins and various toxins, etc.

There is no specific restriction as to the quantity of compound represented by Formula 1 that is included in making liposomes of the present invention, but preferably the ratio is 0.1-1.0 to 1 of composite phospholipid forming the liposomes (weight ratio).

It can also be mixed with additives such as sterols, etc. (e.g. cholesterol, β -sitosterol, stigmasterol or campesterol^b, etc.).

For forming liposomes using a compound represented by Formula 1 and a phospholipid many normal methods for making liposomes are known: namely vortexing (A. B. Bangham *J., Mol. Biol.* 13, 238 (1965)), sonication (C. Huang, *Biochem.* 8, 344 (1969)), "purebeshitaru" method (H. Trauble, *Neurosci. Res. Prog. Bull.* 9, 273 (1971)), ethanol infusion (S. Batziri, *Biochem. Biophys. Acta* 298, 1015 (1973)), French press extrusion (Y. Barenholz, *FEBS Lett.* 99, 210 (1979)), cholic acid removal (Y. Kagawa, *J. Biol. Chem.* 246, 5477 (1971)), Triton X-100 batch pouring (W. J. Gerritsen, *Eur. J. Biochem.* 85, 255 (1978)), Ca²⁺ [illegible] (D. Pahadjopoulos, *Biochem. Biophys. Acta* 394, 483 (1975)), ether infusion (D. Dreamer, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 443, 629 (1976)), annealing (R. Lawaczeck, *Biochem. Biophys. Acta* 443, 313 (1976)), freeze/thaw [illegible] (M. Kasahara, *J. Biol. Chem.* 252, 7384 (1977)), W/O/W emulsion method (J. Matsumoto, *J. Colloid Interface Sci.* 62, 149 (1977)) and reverse-phase evaporation (*Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 75, 4194 (1978)), etc., and in the present invention any of the above methods can be used, although it is not restricted to these.

(Benefits of the invention)

The compounds of the present invention are efficacious compounds for minimizing the leakage of the contents of liposomes formed when lipid is dispersed in water. Thus, by mixing a phospholipid with a polyethylene glycol derivative represented by Formula 1, the

^b Changed to ergosterol in Amendment 2. Trans.

surface of the liposomes becomes covered with the polyether, and leakage of the contents of the liposomes is minimized. Compounds represented by Formula 1 have the basic structure of a crown ether and hold firmly surfaces which take up Na^+ and K^+ which are abundant in the body. They can also suppress aggregation of the liposomes themselves by producing a strong charge in the surface. In addition, the ether chains suppress leakage of liposome contents from the inside of the liposomes by hydrogen bonding directly or via water molecules with hydrophilic portions of the lipid.

It has also already been confirmed in numerous animal experiments that the polyethylene glycol portion accounting for the major portion of compounds represented by Formula 1 is harmless from the viewpoint of biotoxicity, which is a drawback of artificial lipids (*Nihon Gan Kagaku Chiryo Zasshi (Jpn. J. Cancer Chemotherapy)* 11, 2227 (1984), so that the present invention is also very beneficial from this point of view.

Embodiment 1

Egg yolk lecithin 30 mg, example compound 2 (10 mg) and cholesterol (1.4 mg) were dissolved in chloroform (3 ml), which was evaporated off at decreased pressure to form a thin membrane. After thorough drying, 3 ml of carboxyfluorescein buffer solution (200 mM Tris-HCl buffer, pH = 5.6, containing 200 mM NaCl) was added, and after vortexing for 5 minutes the mixture was sonicated for 10 minutes using an ultrasound generating device in the form of a probe. After gel filtration with Sepharose 4B, the mean particle size and phospholipid concentration were determined in each fraction.

Next, carboxyfluorescein leakage at 50°C in Tris-HCl buffer (pH = 8.6) was followed by determining fluorescence. The results are shown in Figure 1. In Figure 1 the y-axis shows the percentage of carboxyfluorescein leakage and the x-axis shows time. In Figure 1 line 1 is for liposomes made using only egg yolk lecithin; line 2 is for liposomes made using egg yolk lecithin and cholesterol in the proportions 3 : 1; and line 3 shows the liposomes of the present invention. In the case of 1, 2 and 3 the determinations were made using the fraction of mean particle size 0.28 μm . From Figure 1 it is evident that leakage of the liposome contents is minimized by using a compound of the present invention.

The same tendency was obtained when the type and quantity of compound of the present invention were altered.

4. Simplified explanation of the diagrams

Figure 1 is graphs of changes in the degree of leakage of contents (carboxy-fluorescein) from 3 types of liposomes.

Line 1 represents liposomes using only egg yolk lecithin;

Line 2 represents liposomes made using lecithin and cholesterol in the proportions 3:1;

Line 3 represents liposomes of Embodiment 1.

Applicant Fuji Photo Film Co.

Figure 1

AMENDMENT

19 September 1988

To the Director of the Patent Office

1. Indication of the matter 1988 Patent Application 76862
2. Title of the invention Method for making liposomes
3. Amending party

Involvement with the matter

Applicant

Address 210 Nakanuma, Minamiasigara-shi, Kanagawa-ken

Title (520) Fuji Shashin Film KK (Fuji Photo Film)

Agent A. Onishi

4. Subject to amendment "Detailed explanation of the invention" of the specification

5. Contents of amendments

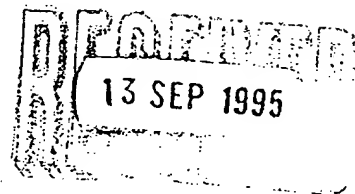
Amend the columns of "Detailed explanation of the invention as listed below.

- 1) In column 3 line 10, amend "polysome membranes" to "liposome membranes".
- 2) In column 14 line 8, amend "campesterol" to "ergosterol".

17-09-95

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Mitaka Job Number: 39068
Your Ref: KF95355
12 September 1995

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Summary of Despatched Documents:

Translation from Japanese as requested. (Hard copy follows by post)

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Dear Dr Williams

Please find enclosed the items listed above. If there are any problems please telephone me immediately.

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Ray Morrison

Mitaka Limited